

# The Intelligencer.

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WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1874.

NO. 35.

## The Intelligencer.

THE Washington Republican explains in a very queer way. It laments the recent reverses, but attributes them to the fact that the Republicans have had no leader in Congress strong enough to stand up against the popular demand for the investigations that have been made into the conduct of Congress and other officials. It maintains that if these investigations, and the consequent exposure, had been prevented, the Republican party would have been successful again in this fall, and it pines for a man like Thad Stevens, who will put a stop to such foolishness. In other words the Republican would have the party die of dry rot.

According to the New York correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger, a strong feeling is expressed by the Democratic leaders in New York, in favor of an early conference with the recognized representative men of the party in other parts of the country, with a view of reconciling conflicting views on the financial question, and presenting an unbroken front in the next Presidential election. The apprehension is, that if that question is left to drift, an antagonism between the East and West will ensue fatal to unity. The matter has been freely talked over at the clubs, and it is probable that the State Central Committee, in the course of a few days, will communicate with the National Committee on the subject. Both these bodies just now are busy preparing congratulatory addresses to the party throughout the State and nation, and it is said neither will ignore the fact that their victory has been largely the result of Republican dissatisfaction. This admission will soften their partisan tone.

A very important meeting of College Presidents was held at Hanover, N. H., last week, at which the principal topics discussed were college regattas, taxation of college property, optional studies, and the comparative importance of classical and scientific studies. Although nearly all the Presidents deprecated certain evils connected with regattas, they wisely resolved not to discontinue them in any way, as by so doing, they might interfere with an important element of physical education. Taxation of college property was strongly opposed, several of the delegates declaring that, if taxation was enforced, it would necessitate the removal of more or less professors. President Eliot, of Harvard, argued in favor of optional studies, making the reservation, however, that a student should not be allowed to choose his course of study who was not sufficiently mature to know the value of each study, and President Porter, of Yale, to some extent, opposed the plan. With regard to the value of classical and scientific studies, the general opinion was that languages and sciences should only be studied in Freshman and Sophomore years as a means of discipline, and that the remaining two years should be devoted to philosophy, literature and the special sciences.

Effect of Holding Back Grain.

The New York Bulletin shows the extent to which grain products have been held back at the West this year. The receipts at lake ports of wheat, corn, barley and rye since August 1, as compared with former years, are:

Wheat, 1874, 45,339,000 bushels; 1873, 45,339,000; 1872, 45,339,000; 1871, 45,339,000; 1870, 45,339,000.

The West is deprived of the ordinary means of remittance to the East to this extent, and as a consequence currency is coming in this direction, and thus increasing money in the New York banks. We quote:

This movement is unhealthy both to the West and the East. At the West it will produce more or less stringency in the money market, which, under the existing condition of trade, is the last thing that can be afforded by the people of that section. At the East it tends to check the exportation of grain, and so helps to produce a depression in the foreign exchange which is unnatural to this season of the year. Later in the season our merchants must expect to feel the effect of this grain hoarding in a backwardness of Western collections, with unsatisfactory consequences, this welcome anticipation, however, from some mitigation in the fact that the indebtedness to the West to the East is probably much less this season than usual, in consequence of the general depression of trade.

Prescription for the Cure of Drunkenness.

There is a curious prescription in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The recipe came into notoriety through the efforts of John Vine Hall, father of Rev. Newman Hall and Captain Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his utmost efforts, and his own self-supplied place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.

"We don't go to parties to talk about Drunkenness," said the young lady. As she has a vague idea that Drunkenness is a dangerous infirmity, she thinks Adams and Eve were monkeys, it is, perhaps, just as well that she does not discuss him in public.—Chicago Tribune.

## ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

EXAMINE closely the ten dollar bills of the First National Bank, of Philadelphia. There are counterfeiters of that kind in circulation.

CONTINUED.—Squire Caldwell yesterday continued the examination of the charges against Margaret Emmert until Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Margaret is charged with a disturbance of the peace and with committing an assault and battery.

A WOMAN'S Missionary Society will be organized in the Second Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening. We understand that this Church, together with the Presbyterian Church at West Alexander, expects soon to send a lady missionary to a foreign land.

A PORK PACKER is going to cure hogs' snouts and ears this winter. Even the least fastidious picker-up of unconscionable tripe grows apprehensive, and even wishes he were dead, at the thought that these porcine delicacies may become an every-day occurrence on heavy lunch tables.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.—The Fifth Anniversary of Eureka Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F., will be celebrated by the members of the Order in Stenhouse's building, South Wheeling, on the night of the 13th inst. The Committee of Arrangements are Geo. Montgomery, John O. Devine, Chas. Hayes, Lewis Wagner and Frank Wood, with Joseph R. Wolf as Secretary.

WAY NOT REPRISAL.—The unusual interest taken in the play of "Romero and Juliet," and the successful presentation of the same on last evening, should be an inducement to the management to reproduce it—say on Wednesday afternoon. Many persons were prevented, by importunate engagements elsewhere, from witnessing this beautiful play, and it is at the request of a large number that we make the suggestion.

"LIGHTS ON THE BRIDGE."—We were yesterday informed that arrangements will probably be completed this evening for the lighting of the suspension bridge. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished. No one questions the fact that the lights are needed. But if the representatives of the people, this evening in Council assembled, will take any action whereby the thing will be done forthwith, we know that it will be received with a hearty "amen" for more reasons than one. These semi-idiotic paragraphs of one of our contemporaries in connection with this matter have forced many persons to the "ragged edge of despair," and not a few have even wished that they were dead.

NEW YORK CITY.

A SHARP LETTER.

NEW YORK, November 9.—A dispatch from New Orleans of yesterday says that a very sharp letter to the War Department has been written by President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, demanding why, in time of peace, their wires were cut, and the matter has been referred to General Emory (or report). Emory some days ago instituted inquiries, but to-day he detailed General Henry A. Morrow, by order of the Department, to proceed there and make a special report of all the circumstances. He left to night on his mission.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

(By the Western Union Line. Office Northwest cor. of Main and Monrovia.)

The Beecher-Tilton Suit.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The civil suit brought by Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher came up this morning before Judge Reynolds, in the City Court of Brooklyn, which was crowded with spectators, among whom were many ladies. The plaintiff was present, and sat beside his counsel, ex-Judge Fallert, Wm. N. Beech, ex-Judge Morris and Roger A. Pryor. Mr. Beecher was absent, but was represented by General Tracey and Mr. Sherman.

When the case was called, Mr. Morris appeared ready, but Mr. Sherman objected to the trial being continued before the appeal had been heard on the order issued by Judge Nelson, and asked for a delay that certain papers necessary in the case should be printed. Judge Reynolds fixed the time for hearing the argument on the appeal at 2 p. m. on Friday next, and the trial of this case was set for Wednesday week at 10 a. m.

District Attorney Winslow then made application that Francis D. Moulton should plead to the indictment found against him for libeling Miss Edna Dean Proctor.

When the case was called, Mr. Moulton, expressed the opinion that the matter was being pressed forward with unnecessary haste by the District Attorney, who replied that it was only taken in this order.

The counsel for Moulton then asked for a postponement until tomorrow morning to put a special plea.

The postponement was granted.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—The returns, official and unofficial, give Moncreux, Conservative, for State Treasurer, 7,159 majority, 770 less than McHenry's in 1873.

THREE BONES, November 9.—Amos Simms, a negro Sheriff, elected on a compromise ticket was attacked by seven desperadoes last evening in Homer Simms ran from the party three squares, but being pursued turned upon them and fired, killing one and wounding another. Simms immediately surrendered himself and was sent to jail, which was guarded during the night by a squad of citizens. Repeated threats were made yesterday to lay the town in ashes, but all is quiet this morning.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—The Republicans still claim Dubouche's election by a small majority.

The announced returning board will meet Wednesday and begin its work of canvassing the returns of the recent election.

Newspaper Office Burned.

MEMPHIS, November 9.—On Saturday night the office of the Gazette newspaper at Witterburg, Arkansas, was set on fire between 11 and 12 o'clock, and owing to the high winds prevailing at the time the flames of the same communicated to an adjoining building, which, together with the following, were soon consumed: The building owned by the Springins heirs, valued at \$1,000; another owned by N. Bette, of Memphis, valued at \$2,000; Sam Lawson's grocery store and Daniel's saloon, valued at \$1,000 each; White & Thomas, dry goods and groceries, \$4,000; L. N. Black, dry goods and groceries, \$5,000; insured; D. Black & Co., dry goods and groceries, \$1,200, insured. Total loss by the fire about \$25,000.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—5:00 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, clearing weather, southwest to northwest winds, slight changes in temperature and pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather and light variable winds, with slight changes in the barometer, followed by lower temperature.

For the Lake Region, generally clear and cooler weather, with south or west winds and slight changes in the barometer.

For the Northwest, partly cloudy and colder weather, southwest to northwest winds, rising barometer and slight snow north of Iowa.

CLEVELAND.

FOREST FIRES STOPPED.

CLEVELAND, November 9.—The rain last night has stopped the forest and swamp fires which have been burning in this vicinity east, west and south, and the atmosphere is comparatively clear to day.

Several car loads of provisions and clothing have been sent from this city to the Nebraska sufferers within the past week.

Florida Election.

TALLAHASSEE, November 9.—The latest returns show that Purman, Republican for Congress in the 1st district, is elected by 500 to 700 majority. It will require the official vote to decide the result in the second district, although it is believed Wells, Republican, is elected. The Senate is a tie, but the Republicans claim the Legislature by a majority of three on joint ballot.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

COLUMBUS, O., November 9.—Superintendent Thompson, of the Metropolitan police force, to-day recovered from two thieves a watch containing railroad bonds, valuable contracts and specifications, valued at several thousand dollars. This watch is the property of John M. Day, a railroad contractor residing at Des Moines, Iowa, and was stolen from a car in this city about ten days ago.

Nevada Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—The returns from Nevada are not yet complete. As far as given Bradley, Democrat, for Governor has 2,000 majority; Adams, Democrat, Lieut. Governor 800. Woodward, Republican, for Congress has 1,000 majority. The rest of the State ticket is probably Republican.

Suicided.

NASHVILLE, November 9.—Mr. Samuel Brackman, a prominent citizen of Clarksville, Tennessee, committed suicide last night by hanging. No cause is assigned.

—Hon. John W. Head, member of Congress elect from the 4th District of Tennessee, died at Gallatin on Monday morning, shortly after 8 o'clock.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—The President has directed the consolidation of the First and Second Virginia Internal Revenue Districts. J. T. Hoyt has been appointed Collector of the First Illinois District, vice Samuel A. Irwin, deceased, in conformity with the Civil Service rules.

SHERMAN'S ARMY REPORT.

General Sherman's annual report to the Secretary of War shows the total number of enlisted men in the army on October 15th to have been 38,441. It estimates that this number will be reduced to 25,000 natural causes by January 1st, 1875, to 25,000 allowed by law. It deprecates the inadequacy of so small an army for the demands of so large an area of territory as it has to be scattered over, involving the necessity of withdrawing the troops from one department to meet the requirements of another, and the consequent loss of some other long distance away. It compliments highly the efficiency of General Sheridan and his subordinate officers in maintaining comparative peace in the Indian country. It says the reports of the commanding officers demonstrate that the small army of the United States could keep the peace in this or any other country. The discipline and behavior of the officers and men have been worthy of all praise, and whether employed on the extreme and distant frontier, or aiding civil officers in the execution of civil processes, they have been a model for the imitation of all good men.

In regard to the removal of his headquarters to the Indian country, he is prepared to execute the duties assigned to him by the War Department, and he is centrally located, and should occasion arise, I am personally prepared to go to any point on this continent where my services are needed.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, in his annual report, touches slightly upon Gen. Crocker's Black Hills expedition, which is pronounced a successful reconnaissance.

The country of the Black Hills was expected to be much better than was expected, with plenty of good timber and considerable good soil at a high altitude, and an abundant supply of good water and grass. Some gold was found near Harvey's Peak, but of its abundance there is at present no reliable information. Sufficient time could not be given by an expedition such as that of Col. Crocker to prospect and determine its quantity. Gen. Sheridan again recommends that the Government send a military post to the Black Hills country.

Of the Indian troubles Gen. Sheridan says: I respectfully differ with Gen. Pope as to the chief causes of these Indian troubles and attribute it to the immunity which the tribes have been given from pursuit when they returned with their scalps and plunder. No man of close observation, it seems to me, can travel across the great plains from Nebraska and Wyoming to Texas and see the established ranches with their herds of thousands of head of cattle and sheep and horses, together with families of owners, and reasonably think that these people so much exposed and having such valuable interests are desirous of provoking Indian wars. There was a time possibly when the population of the Indian frontier may have been desirous of Indian troubles, but that has passed long ago.

SAFE BURGLARY TRIAL.

In the safe burglary case to-day the time for recess was occupied in taking testimony to show the general bad character of Zerruth and Hayes. One witness admitted under cross-examination that Harrington had talked to him about the safe burglary, and that he was instructed to hunt up something against Hayes, and was told that Whitley would know something about him. Witness had been to Whitley's office about the case and saw Whitley there. Whitley asked witness what information he had found about Hayes. Witness told him he had found nothing, but that he had seen him in business, and could not be believed. Whitley said that was good.

After recess the testimony was unimportant. Davide requested that the court adjourn till to-morrow, to enable the defense to produce more witnesses. Adjourned.

The President to-day appointed John W. Fuller Collector of Customs for the District of Miami, Ohio.

HEAVY LOSSES ON POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General in his annual report estimates that the proportion of washed stamps used again in payment of postage is 5 per cent of the value of all the stamps sold each year, causing an annual loss of one million dollars to the revenue of the department.

REVERSAL OF JUDGMENT.

In the Supreme Court the Home Insurance Company v. Morse and another error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. In this case the Home Insurance Company, of New York, complied, in writing, with the statutes of Wisconsin, by which another thing is required to be removed any case commenced against it State Courts to Federal Courts, but upon the commencement of the present case it nevertheless moved for a transfer to Federal Courts. The court below regarded the statute and agreement as ground for the denial of the motion. This court reversed the judgment, based upon that theory, and held that neither a private citizen nor a corporate body may barter away substantial rights, and that the company was entitled to removal notwithstanding the State law and the contract. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion. Chief Justice Waite delivered a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Davis concurred, holding that the State had power to enact such a law, placing foreign and local business and corporations in the same position as to State authority and make all doing business in the State amenable to the same laws. As the case was sent to the United States, the Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims, holding that the claimant, a Confederate citizen, gained no title to certain cotton by a purchase from an agent of the Confederate States, because these States were without corporate power to take hold or convey a valid title to any property whatever, and that the claimant was chargeable with notice of the treasonable intent of the sale by the Confederate government, to wit: To raise money for the purchase of munitions of war. Justice Field delivered an opinion. Justice Field dissented, taking the view that the pardon of the claimant related him in all his civil rights, and gave him the assurance that he should stand in the courts of his country in as good condition as any of his fellow citizens who had never sided against the authority of the government.

SENT TO INVESTIGATE.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—General Emory to-day sent one of his staff to St. Martinsville to investigate the charge of ungentlemanly conduct made by General Alexander Deconet against Lieut. Dr. Rodio.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

MILWAUKEE, November 9.—At an early hour this morning a woman named Sturtz killed her son, a boy 13 years old, by giving him poison, and then committed suicide by jumping into the kitchen. The woman had been in bad health for a long time and the act was committed during an attack of insanity induced by the fear that she would die and be separated from her child.

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